The Sun.

BLUE DAYS FOR DEMOCRATS

GORNAN OF MARYLAND, CALLED IN IN CONSULTATION.

The Patient Is a Pretty Sick Man, but the Bulletins from the Sick Boom Will Be Bosy, Just the Same-Slump in the Demcentle Vote of This City In Drended.

The Hon. Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland was the interesting visitor to Democratic state headquarters in the Hoffman House yesisrday, Richard Croker's candidate for Governor, Augustus Van Wyck, who has returned from his up-State tour, was at the headquarters to see Mr. Croker, Senator Murphy and Camcalgo Chairman McCarren. But the great visitor of the day was Mr. Gorman. It was officially announced that Mr. Gorman had been called in as "a consulting factor," presence of Mr. Gorman at Democratic State adquarters recalls a little story which David a Hill told immediately after the defeat of Bryan in 1888. It related to Senator Edward Murphy's belief that Mr. Bryan was to be elected. Mr. Murphy believed this up to the

ast hour of the campaign in 1896, "I never knew what made Ed so confident," said Mr. Hill, speaking of Senator Murphy several days after Bryan was defeated. "For two weeks before election day he would call me up on the telephone and say Bryan will be elected, Hill; you had better get aboard. Even on election day Ed called me up on the elaphone and told me that he was certrin that Bryan was to win. Every day I would ask him the source of his information. He always replied over the telephone, 'Gorma ells me this: he is telephoning me every day the actual situation; he knows what is goin on and you had better get aboard.' Ed's sources of information appear to have been

Richard Croker's candidate for Governor, it was announced, is to speak in Utics on Mondar evening, and Mr. Hill is to speak from the same platform. Mr. Croker's candidate for lovernor is then to speak in Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

The Democratic campaign managers are by no means as confident of electing Van Wyck as they have appeared to be within the last two weeks. They still stoutly persist in asserting that Van Wyck is to run first under the wire, but little things-nods of the head a turn of the lips, the phraseology used by them, and other things that are observed by risitors-led many to believe yesterday that the Democratic campaign managers may not be able to carry on their bluff until sundown on

election day. It was ascertained yesterday that part o the alleged confidence of the Demogratic campaign managers during the last week or two has been due to a belief on their part that Republicans who were disappointed at Baratoga were to aid in electing Van Wyck. The belief of the Democratic managers in this theory was dispelled resterday. The Republicans who were disappointed at Saratoga have no intention of doing anything but the solides kind of work for their State ticket. Another bit of disappointment to "the Democratic campaign managers has been the recent reports from silver Democrate all over the Their petition for a silver Democratic State ticket was ruthlessly destroyed by those acting in the interest of Van Wyck. All the retotts concerning the silver Democrats are to the spect that they propose "to take it out of Van Wyck by voting for Roosevelt in order to show Van Wyck's friends that they cannot be

Then, too, it has been ascertained by the Democratic campaign managers that only a very few Republicans will vote against Roce velt, while thousands upon thousand Democrats who left their party in 1898 and will not return to it until the Chicago platform is wiped out of existence, will vote for Roosevelt, the candidate of the sound-money workingmen in both the cities and the coun-

The Democratic campaign managers furthermore have heard ominous reports as to the vote Van Wyck is to get in the Greater New York. It is said by those who appear to underetand the situation that the Den rester New York who believe in a rival Demoeritic organization to Richard Croker's crushing, will not vote for Van Wyck, Richard Croker's candidate for Governor. In addition to all these troubles. Richard Cycker's attacks upon the judiciary and upon the Bar Association have awakened thousands of independent citizens to the real situation and the statement is freely made that Van will get, not a large vote in Greater New York, but, on the contrary, a small vote. The Democratic managers are relying on the up-country cities and towns to help them out,

Finally, the Democratic campaign managers have learned that very many votors are recalling that Van Wyck in 1896 voted for Brran and the Chicago platform. Mr. Van Wrek at the time was a Supreme Court Jus tice, and yet he voted to destroy the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States and demonstrated by that vote his disregard for the stability of judicial decisions of the high est court in the land.

TANMANY BAD BOY LOCKED UP.

Lawyer E. I. S. Bart Arrested for Spoiling Republican Stereopticon Pictures.

The Tammany statesmen who for the past week have been interfering with a display of Republican mottoes and pictures through sterropticon at Thirty-seventh street and Broadway were taught last night that even Tammany men can be arrested in wide-open New York when they violate the law. Er uel I. S. Hart, a lawyer, 40 years old, of 408 West Nineteenth street, who has engineered the efforts to obliterate the Republican pictures, was arrested on a warrant and locked up in the Tenderloin police station. He was balled out later through the efforts of Thoma J. Smith, private secretary to Richard Croker, Irving B. Brower of 256 West Twenty-first street made a two weeks' contract with the lejublican State Committee to do campaign work with his stereopticon at Thirty-seve street and Broadway. The effects were so telling that the Tammany Building Department fied to drive him away, but failed. Then Hart and his friends hired a room in a building scross the street, and rigged up a stereopticon

setoss the street, and rigged up a stereopticon with stronger light effects. With this they oursed every picture Brower threw upon the street.

On Wednesday Brower went to the West Physical Street Court and asked Magistrate Disse to lesse a warrant for Hart's arrest for moisting section 075 of the Penal Code, which make it a misdemensor for any one to luter-few with another's business. Magistrate Deuel thought over the matter for the night and yested with another's business. Magistrate Deuel thought over the matter for the night and yested with another's business. Magistrate Deuel thought over the matter for the night and resistant all the warrant. It was given to followman Atherton to serve, but when Atherson served the building last night he found that the door leading to the roof was locked, as liant had been "tipped off."

Atherton made a great bluff of departing, but crept back and hid in the hall. Two resorters soon arrived to see flart, and he opened the door for them. He was immediately arrested, much to his chagrin, and taken to the station. Smith, who was also on the roof, boilowed him to the station and saw that he was been down that he was been down. The Tanmany show was discontinued for the night, and the big crowd that had guthered to withess the stereoptican duel observed instity when they saw Brower alone exhibiting pictures and heard the roason for it.

Prison for a New Hampshire Defaulter. CONCORD, N. H., Cet. 17 .- In the Supreme Court this afternoon Hiram F. Gerr sh, the de-lanting Deputy S are Trensurer, was sen-taged to two years at hard labor in the State MET 'EM TO A STANDSTILL.

Carter of Syracuse, Armed with a Lone XX and Offering to Bet \$10,000 on Van Wyck, Runs Into Chairman Odell and Collapses -Tammany Has Been Fooled on the Odds. "My name's Carter Carter of Syracuse. I'll bet a thousand dollars that Van Wyck is the

Governor of the State." He had a voice like a lumber wagon rolling over a corduroy road. He stood at the cierk's deak in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 7:30 last evening. He was a very "gallus" man. He had a brick-colored topcost, variegated walstcoat, a fairly rounded stomach, over which glistened a bright gold chain with a diamond ocket attached: his trousers were almost skin tight, and he wore a brick-colored square-top Derby. Capt. H. P. Conner, formerly Pacific Wall Steamship Company, and half a dozen other men were at the clerk's deak, over which Col. Hoagland presided. It was dinner time in the hotel and the corridors were al-

most deserted.
"My name's Carter—Carter of Syracuse," the gallus-looking man again roared, "and I'll bet \$10,000 that Van Wysk is the next Governor of

The few present merely glanced at Carter He was a stranger in the hotel, and the mou interesting thing about him was his voice. 'Hasn't Teddy any friends?" roared Carter

of Syracuse. "Hasn't he any friends, I say?" Carter of Syracuse seemed to be disguste with the few present when no reply was made to his inquiries. He walked toward the Fifth avenue entrance of the hotel, roaring all the way: "I'll bet \$1,000 or I'll bet \$10,000 that Van

Wrok is the next Governor of the State!"
On a lounge next to the entrance sat Col. Sol Berliner and a World reporter. Mr. Carter of Syracuse edged up to them and repeated his offer. Just at that moment the Hon, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, came down the marble stairway of the hotel leading from the dining room.

"You see that man over in the corner there with a brick-colored topocat?" said a friend to Mr. Odell. "Well he wants to bet \$1,000 or \$10,000 that Van Wyck is the next Governor of

Chairman Odell lighted a cigar and strolled eigurely over toward Mr. Carter of Syracuse. He found Mr. Carter of Syracuse repeating his offer of \$1,000 or \$10,000 to Soi Berliner and the World reporter. Mr. Odell had been fol-lowed by the little knot that had been grouped at Col. Hoagiand's deak.
"My triend," said Mr. Odell to Mr. Carter o

Syracuse." I'll take that bet of \$1,000 or I'll take your bet of \$10,000. Come over here to the cierk's deak and I wil put up the cash."

"All right, my friend," roared fir. Carter of Syracuse, "you're just the man I'm looking for." A crowd had gathered by this time and all hands trooped over to Col. Hosgiand's deak. Chairman Odell pulled out his checkbook, grabbed a sea and dipped it into the ink. Mr. Carter of Syracuse poked his finger and thumb into his walstoost pocket and pulled out a \$20 bill, a lone, single \$20 bill, to put up on a bet of \$1,000 or \$10,000.

1'll put this \$20 up, my friend," Mr. Syracuse, "I'll take that bet of \$1,000 or I'll

bill, a lone, single 220 bill, to put up on a bet of \$1.000 or \$10.000.

I'll put this \$20 up, my friend," Mr. Carter said to Mr. Odell.

"W-h-a-t. W-h-a-t." replied Mr. Odell.

"You will trust me for the balance, won't you?" replied Mr. Carter of Syracuse.

"W-h-a-t. W-h-a-t." replied Mr. Odell.

The crowd set up a roar. They joshed and gibed Mr. Carter of Syracuse, and it must be said that even Mr. Carter of Syracuse looked very much abashed.

"Go get your money," said Mr. Odell to Mr. Carter, "and bring it here. Don't talk about \$20 covering a bet of \$1.000 or \$10.000.

The crowd set up a low! They really wanted to know if he was Mr. Carter of Syracuse.

Yes, I am Carter of Syracuse, "replied Mr. Carter;" L. M. Carter of Syracuse, and make no mistake. I'm stopping at the Hotel Normandle."

no mistake. I'm stopping at the Hotel Normandie."

Some of the folks in the crowd said that the Hotel. David B. Hill also stopped at the Hotel Normandie, and that Carrer was putting up as good a biuff as Hill in this campaign. Inquiry at the Hotel Normandie brought out that Mr. Carter does come from Byracuse and that he is a pretty good sort of a prenon, but nobody at the hotel was aware that Mr. Carter of Byracuse had \$2,000 or \$10,000 to bet on van Wyok being the next Governor of the State.

Frederick H. Brooks of 7 Wall street announced at the Fifth Avenue Hotel hat night that in the last two days he had bet \$12,000 even on Boosevelt. Mr. Brooks also made a bet of \$1,00 that the odds in favor of Roosevelt before election day would be 10 to 8. In addition to these bets Mr. Brooks made the following bets a short time ago: Two thousand doins to \$1,000 on Boosevelt. \$1,000 to \$600 on Boosevelt and \$500 on Boosevelt and \$500 on Boosevelt would

tion to these beta Mr. Brooks made the following beta a short time ago: Two thousand dollars to \$1,500 on Roosevelt. \$1,000 to \$800 on Roosevelt and \$500 even that Roosevelt would have 50,000 plurality in the State.

Robert C. Winters, a contractor of Washington Heights, bet \$1,000 even on Roosevelt yesterday with Henry Al-beimer, a saloon keeper of Fifteeath street and Second avenue.

The facts about the betting in Bell & Co.'s office in the Hoffman House are coming out daily. It was ascertained last night on the highest authority that all of the first bets made in Bell & Co.'s offices were on Roosevelt by Roosevelt men, and that an employee who is avorable to Tammany informed the Tammany managers of what was going on. As soon as the Roosevelt men in Bell & Co.'s office were aware that the Tammany men were acquainted with the altuation, they decided to force the Tammany men to take them even, Before that the Roosevelt men in Bell & Co.'s office had been betting \$1,000 to \$800, but when aware that the Tammany men, for campaign purposes, had been instructed to meet them, the Roosevelt men in Bell & Co.'s office have played a fine game on the Tammany men almost from the start.

Edward B. Taleott formally announced yesterday afternoon that there was no more Van Wyck money in Bell & Co.'s office have played a fine game on the Tammany men almost from the start.

Edward B. Taleott formally announced yesterday afternoon that there was no more Van Wyck money in Bell & Co.'s office have played after and the start of the Roosevelt men in Bell & Co.'s office had better the Tammany men to a standstill. The Tammany men got a free supply of cash, because it wouldn't do to have it go abroad that they had been faced every loch of the way. The second supply of Van Wyck cash ran out yesterday.

second supply of Van Wyck cash ran out yesterday.

Washington Seligman of the Stock Exchange offered in the a ternoon to bet \$1,000 even money uron Roosevelt, but was able to place only \$1,400. Altogether \$91,000 of Van Wyck money, offered by three concerns in Wall street, has been covered by Roosevelt men, and the handlers of the Van Wyck cash admitted yesterday afternoon that they had been bet to a standstill.

ALBRIGHT OUT OF TAMMANY.

John C. Shochan's Right-Hand Man for

Rossevelt and Sound Money. Early in the campaign the Hon. Patrick Hen-ry McCarren at the Hoffman House decided spon a school district campaign in Westches ter county. He hunted around and got what Albright of the Ninth Assembly district Tammany Hall Committee. Mr. McCarren gave Mr. Albright his credentials to represent in Weatchester county the Demogratic campaigners at the Hoffman House and Mr. Albright did a little work. Mr. McCarren's missionary, nowever, has seen a new light, and yesterds he sent the following letter:

however, has seen a new light, and yesterdey he sent the following letter:

**Hon. John C. Shathen, Ecculive Member Ninth Assembly District of Tunmany Hall.

**Sin: I hereby tender you my resignation as a member of the General Committee of Tunmany Hall from the Ninth Assembly district, severing at the same time my connection with the Democratic party.

This is a step I have concluded to take only after most mature deliberat ou. The Democracy has drifted away from all progress and fixed principles, until after having adopted a national platform full of dangerous ideas its last New York State Convention had not the courage either to affirm or disavow that platform, and its standard bearers now decline to even state how they stand on the national issues of the day.

When added to this policy of cowardice we find the leader of Tammany Hall refusing to allow the reacmination of Judge Daly because of his independence of political dictation, and threatening to destroy that bulwark of American liberties by placing subservient tools on the bench, the point has been reached when I can no longer give it my support.

I therefore withdraw from Tammany Hall and deciare my purpose of hereafter casting my lot with the Bepublican party, representing, as I believe it does to day the true American platey of the greatest good for the greatest number.

I shall vote for Col. Theodore Roossvelt, who

ions policy of the greatest good for the greatest number.

I shall vote for Col. Theodore Roossvelt, who has shown himself worthy of every trust committed to his care in the past, and who will, as our next Governor, prove himself to be upright and fearless. Your, &c., Cor. 27.

George W. Alestont.

Mr. Albright lives at the Cheisen, and has been Mr. Shochan's useful erator in placing Tummany that condidates in neutration.

DONS EXPECT TO LOSE ALL.

THEY GIVE UP HOPE OF KEEPING THE PRILIPPINES.

Madrid's Varsion of the Ressons Why Wo Decline to Leave Any Part of the Archipelago Under Spanish Sovereignty-Spain Will Ask for a Good Deal of Money. Bussial Cable Descatches to Turn Stre.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- A despatch to the Standard has good reason to believe that the United States positively design to retain pos-session of the Philippines, on the ground that President McKinley must give estisfaction to public opinion in America. It has also grounds for believing that the American Commissioners in Paris will argue that in this respect the United States are obliged to deviate from the spirit of the text of the Washington protocol of Aug. 12 because the state of things in the island of Luzon and the rest of the archipelago renders it impos sible for the Americans to abandon their native allies or to hand over to Srain territories in which she could not establish her rule without heavy sacrifices of mes not be allowed to retain possession of the archi-pelago unless subject to conditions which would probably prove most unpalatable to the Spaniards with their colonial traditions.

Spain, however, cannot yet bring herself to elleve that the United States will go so far as to deprive her of the Philippines without some pecuniary compensation over and above the ecognition of the 1896 Philippine loan of est.000.000 sterling.

The Spanish Commissioners will therefore, upon the question of the Philippines, make even a stronger resistance than upon the Ouban

debt. Madrid, Oct. 27.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received letters from Secor Montero Rice, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, saying that matters are assuming a worse aspect daily. The American Commissioners, he says, absolutely decline to meet Spain's views, saying that their instructions from the Government at Washington are concrete. The Ministers are greatly isappointed at this, as they had expected that the Americans would share the Cuban debt. The meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday was

levoted entirely to discussion of Cuban affairs. Parms, Oct. 27.—The Joint Peace Commission met again to-day and sat for an hour and a half. Two of the Spanish Comners, who were the first to leave, said that the commission discussed certain proposals, which would be further considered respectively by the Americans and Spanlards during the recess, and the decisions arrived at would be communicated at the next session on Monday. Both of the Spanish Commissioners added that the negotiations were now proceeding satisfactorily.

An American member, who was questioned upon the latter point, replied rather dubiously: Well, it is not for me to contradict them." It may be safely affirmed, however, that the Americans will persist in maintaining their original position in regard to the Ouban debt and other matters relating to Cuba. Matters concerning Porto Rice and the Philippines are still untouched.

SPAIN ACCEPTS OUR TERMS. The Cuban Bebt Controversy to Sinally

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-The gratifying intolligence that the first stage of the peace nego-tiations at Paris had been ended with Spain's acceptance of the terms of the United States in regard to the Cuban debt and all other matters within the province of the joint commissio excepting the disposition of the Philipversy has been settled outright, and

ines, came to the Washington Adminis trution to-day. The Cuban debt controever remains of the topics included in the first division of the programme which the joint commission is following is of such a omparatively unimportant character day or two will suffice to dispose of it. Then the joint commission will begin the consideration of the Philippines question, is which a wider range of suggestion and discussion will be allowable, owing to the broad provisions of the Peace Protocol on that applied.

For the past few days the Administration has been aware that matters in Paris were approaching a crisis. Argument had been folside the council rooms of the loint commission and out of them, which virtually amounted to a threat to break off the negotiations unless Spain could secure concessions in connection with the Cuban indebtedness. Very full accounts of this attitude were made to the Administration by the American Commissioners, but the Administration did not swerve from the letter of its previous instructions to its representatives in Paris. Then the Spaniards, as told in the spespatches from THE SUN's correspondent in Paris, published this morning, made the not unexpected move of throwing themselves on the mercy of their opponents in the joint commis-

A frank statement that THE SUN'S Paris representative reported the situation correctly was obtained to-day by all newspaper men who applied to authoritative sources for informa-tion. It was learned by a SUN reporter that not only had the Spanish Commissioners made a dire t petition for merciful concession, but had by indirect means attempted to influence the American representatives to be lenient to save Spain from bankruptcy. The character of these indirect efforts could not be accertained. but it is reasonable to suppose that the friendly offices of France were exerted in behalf of Spain, as much in the interest of the French holders of Cuban bonds as for sympathy for Spain. But the United States Government had determined in the beginning that the pro-visions of the protocol should form the basis of its attitude in regard to all matters that would come before the commission affecting Cuba. and the American Commissioners cons and firmly declined to acknowledge, in behalf of their Government, any responsibility for debts contracted by Scale, no matter whether they were guaranteed by Cuban revenues or were contracted with the ostensible object of aiding that island. All the American Commissioners would guarantee was that a stable government should be given Cuba and that law and order should be preserved there during the trusteeship of the United States.

Finally, according to the best information obtainable here, Spain literally threw herself on the mercy of the United States, pleading that, if compelled to assume the entire Cuban debt. which, it was learned to-day, amounts to more than has been supposed, Spain would become a bankrupt nation and perhaps be convulsed by internal troubles that would be a preface to anarchy. In other words, Spain placed on the United States the moral responsibility for the dewnfall of a nation that had once been great and the shedding of much blood in a sivil conflict. That this phase of the matter was considered by the Administration there is no doubt, and it is not unlikely that the conference Procedure the Mariane. ence between President McKinley and some of his Cabinet advisers in Philadelphia last night was called for the purpose of discussing it.
The answer of the Government, however, did
not permit the American Commissioners to
recede in any degree from the position they had

had thorough knowledge of what has been going on in Paris within the past few days, to the way in which Germany met the appeal of France in 1870. When France begged Germany not to insist on the payment of an enormous and, it was contended, ruinous indemnity, in addition to the cossion of Alsace-Lorraine, the German representatives answered that their Government was not responsible for the future of France, which should have considered the consequences of defeat before entering on the struggle. This refusal to recede ever so slightly from the language of the protocol was followed, as the United States supposed, by a complete backdown of the

Spanish representatives.

As matters in Paris pow stand, the provisions of the protocol relating to Cuba, Porto Rico and the island of the Ladrones will be incurporated in the treaty of peace. By the treaty Spain will agree to abandon Cuba and cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the island of Guam in the Ladrones. In a few days the joint commission will proeeed to the consideration of the Philippines question. Although greater consequences to the United States are involved in the disposition of this question, the Administration feels that the critical period of the negotiations has been passed in the settlement of the Issues presented by Spain in regard to the Cuban

While the character of the instructions given the American Peace Commissioners as to the policy they must pursue concerning the Philippines is unknown, there is an almost general teeling of conviction that the United States will insist on the cession by Spain to this country of the entire group. This feeling is shared by those who have followed electly the position assumed by this Government in regard to the Philip-pines, and who were confident when the Pence Commissioners started for Pariathat the ecesion of the island of Luson would be the maximum demand of the United States. Since then conditions have changed. The State and Congressional campaigns have developed a strong national sentiment in favor of assumatrol over the entire Philippine group, and, as the President had determined from the outset to be guided by the feeling of the country, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Day and his colleagues in Paris will demand that Spain code all her Philippine possessions. The impression in efficial stretes here is that the Spanish Commissioners will not oppose this demand as strongly as they urged concessions in regard to the Cuban debt. but are likely to respond with forced cheerfulness that Spain, having no further use for the Philippines, is anxious to sell them to this Government. However, this is more theory. and there is apparently no trustworthy information in the possession of the Administration that such a course will be followed.

The visit to Philadelphia yesterday of Thomas Kellar of the State Department, and the Capinet meeting that followed his presentation to President McKinley of a bundle of documents from Secretary Hay, were the subect of many inquiries to-day at the offices of the few prominent officials who are in town. From the explanation given concerning Mr. Kellar's mission, it appears that a number of communications which Secretary Hay wanted the President to see were carried by Mr. Kellar. It would have taken a long time to synopalze these papers, put the synopsis in eigher, tele-graph it to Philadelphia, and secure its trans-President, so Secretary Hay sond the bundle over to Philadelphia as the quickest way to get it before Mr. McKinley, It was a bulky package that Mr. Kellar carried, and most, if not all the documents it contained are understood to have documents it contained are understood to have feinted to the work of the Peace Commission.

NO MOOTING AT WOODRUFF.

The Stories of Disorder at the Recoverat

Meeting in Rochester Are Denied. ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.-Copies of the New York Herald, World, and Journal that came to this city o-day contained a canard to the effect that the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff was prevented from peaking at the Fitzhugh Hall meeting last night by the hooting of the listeners. It is sigof this city had these stories. They were fairy tales, exaggerated out of all proportion by the writers, who mistook genuine enthusiasm for tot and disorder. Former Speaker James M. E. O'Grady said:

Such statements are absolutely without foundation. There was no hooting at Mr. Woodruff. The crowd was so enormous that there was a great crowding at the rear of the hall, and in order to quiet these people down some further up in the hall shouted for them to keep quiet. Mr. Woodruff was in poor voice as these reporters knew. He had been suffering from an attack of tonstittle, and the strain on his voice was too great. Because he had not finished all of his typewritten speech it is falsifying beyond all bounds to say that he was hooted down. It is outrageous to say that the crowd, which was trying to get the few who were crowding in the back of the hall to stop, was jeering at Woodruff. Col. Roosevelt's visit was a triumph, and all fair-minded people will agree that there was no mar worth mentioning in the day's abilation.

The Hon. George W. Aldridge left for Albany at an early hour this morning. He said to his friends that Col. Roosevelt's visit to Rochester had made his hold on the votes in this section all the stronger. He denied that there had been any jeering at Mr. Woodruff, and that the immense crowd was handled in as orderly a manner as was possible. Inquiries among Re-publican leaders and Democrats who attended the meeting verify THE SUR's story of this morning in every detail.

GROSFENOR ACCURES LEWIS.

He flays the Washington Congressman Tells

Things That Are Not True. TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 27.-In his campaign speeches Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, who seeks a reflection, has been abusing Congressman Grosvenor and Senator Hanna of Ohio. In a four-column letter printed to-day Congressman Grosvenor cites utterances of his own and of Lewis's to prove that Lewis knowingly falsified in his statements of Grosrenor's position. Lewis recently telegraphed to Grosvenor as follows:

Please do me the favor to give no expre again-t me in my campaign. For this I will be The same message was sent by Lewis to

Congressman Dingley of Maine at Quebec: yet in his speaches Lewis has severely attacked Congressmen Grosvenor and Dingley. Lewis, for Instance, referred to the "machinations of Cuban tondholders, with Gen. ReCook at their head," and fold how Grosvenor had uniteraken to afford protection to this clique of peacesmakers. Grosvenor shows that he denounced Metlogs and his syndicate. He shows that Lewis made many other inacourate insinuations.

that Lewis made many other mascana mishestations.

Lewis asserted that Senator Hanns sold coal to the Government at an advance price over the current market prices, and that he had an interest in the yacht Comanche purchased by the Government, both of these statements are proven false. Supaequently Lewis wrote a letter of apology to benator Hanns.

Grosvenor's letter has caused the grantest sensation of the campaign in this State.

Aerial Snap Shots at Miss Liberty.

William A. Eddy of Bayonne photographed Miss Liberty of Bedlow's Island yesterday by means of a camera suspended from 400 to 800 feet above the surface of the bay on kite strings. He tried first a Blue Hill umbrella expansion tite, but it was blown down by a guet of wind. Then the tried first a Blue Hill umbrella expansion tite, but it was blown down by a guet of wind. Then he sent up a new line, consisting of a box five and an Addy kite, with the American degrees spain had sought to pince on our demands was likened to-day, by an exhicial who

XT 28 BELIEVED THERE THAT ENG-LAND WILL SRIES EGYPT.

Report Says That the British Cabinet Hes Voted to Proclaim a Protectorate Over That Country-A Lurid War Scare To-Day Unless the Report Is Disproved-London Newspapers Hope the Statement Is True-The Clubs Like the Iden. Smerial Cubic Describes to Tor- Serv.

PARIS, Oct. 27.-At 9:80 o'clock to-night a report reached here that Lord Salisbury and the members of his Cabinet had voted to proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. The statement was circumstantial, and was aceepted as authentic wherever it gained currency. It was too late for it to become generally known, except on the grand boulevards, but there the effect was electrical. The news spread consternation in the clubs and cafés. For the first time in the present crisis Paris stopped discussing the Drayfus case and talked

of war at its very doors. It is terribly significant of how such a step on the part of Great Britain would be met here that no other interpretation was put upon the story except that it was a declaration of war. It would, nevertheless, be unsafe to predict therefrom what would be the effect on France as a whole when the first excitement of resentment passed. Be that as it may, the alleged action of Great Britain produced here to-night an angry belief that war would be declared to-morrow.

Soon after the statement became current it received what was regarded as indirect confirmation by an unexpected report from a high quarter that a Cabinet, including M. Dupuy as Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, M. Constans as Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Freycinet, as Minister of War, and Admiral Barbey as Minister of Marine. would be speedily organized. Such a Cabinet would undoubtedly signify war. No other emergency would induce M. Constans, who is regarded as France's strong man in reserve, to take office.

In conversation with two or three prominent Frenchmen the correspondent of THE BUN pointed out that even if the report was accurate, everything depended on Bussia. None of the men above named would commit the folly of going to war with England singlehanded, and the correspondent expressed doubt that Russia would give active assistance to France in attacking Great Britain. One of

these men in his excitement replied:
"This contingency has been fully anticipated and carefully arranged for. Bussia has pledged herself to mobilize her forces within days and join us in opposing England whenever she should do the thing which she has done to-day."

In reply to my look of increduity he added some details as to how and by whom the piedge was given at the palace of the Elysée. Rever-theless, I am strongly inclined to doubt that France can rely on Russia for any such support as described in this dec-invation. Certainly no French statesman would be so foolish as to go to the length of war without renewed assurance of Russia's encouration. This Russia would be most loath to give, and the chances strongly are that she would flad some ground for refusing My private information throws doubt on the statement which has thus aroused alarm, but so vital at the moment of writing is the belfe? that Great Britain has actually taken the plungs that it would be futile to point out to anybody here the probability that the story is untrue.

Unless by morning the public and the newspapers arrive at another conclusion, there will undoubtedly be a lurid war scare in Paris tomorrow.

Manushile, no one has yet been authorized to form a Cabinet. President Faure will probauly invite M. Dupuy to do so to-morrow, but it would require at least two days to complete the Ministry, and it would be Monday before a responsible Government sould be installed. M. Dupuy had a long consultation with Foreign Minister sed before he visited the Eivsée to-day He said that his health, which had long been feeble, was now much improved. President Faure also consulted with M. Delcased this afternoon, and again to-night after the report of the British Cabinet's decision was received from London.

London, Oct. 27 .- A rumor started on the Stock Exchange, and later became persistent. that the Cabinet had resolved to declare a British protectorate in Egypt. Egyptian Unifleds advanced & and French 3 per cent. rentes the same. The story reached the treated with incredulity, the Conservative political clubs regarding it as too good to be true. Some of the morning newspapers record the statement as "a startling rumor."

The Badical Chronicis, commenting on the subject, says it tends to show that events are moving swiftly to a dramatic conclusion. It adds: "We do not see any sound objection to Great Britain immediately ciaring a protectorate. Opinions may differ as to whether Egypt is likely to be of much material profit to the empire, but the time for that discussion has gone by. There we are and there we must stay for many years to come, to the great profit at least of Egypt and the civilized world in general. If so, we had better regularize our position and put it beyond the power of the Khedive's folly or the chance polloy of any Foreign Minister to hamper our work."

The Daily Mail says: "We can only hope that the rumor is true. The time is certainly coming when Great Britain must speak out boldly on the subject, for her promise to evac-uate Egypt has gradually become impossible

Speeches on the Egyptian question are made daily. One of these would ordinarily command special attention, but all are merely variants of the blue book recently issued. Lord Rosebery, William Brodrick, Sir Edward Grey and Sir Charles Irilko contributed to the oratory to-day. Sir Ed-ward Grey rebutted the French contention that the Marchand mission was initiated before his protest in the House of Commons in 1895. It was not sent until 1896. Sir Charles Dilke, who opposes expansion

in Central Africa, said he disapproved of Lord Rosebery's policy in 1895. He declared that Great Britain's position was nevertheless clear. France had sent Major Marchand to Africa in 1806 in defiance of Sir Edward Grey's warning. He accused Lord Salisbury of shutting his eyes to France's action and allowing matters to drift into their

present state, endangering peace.
It now looked as if the Premier was prepared o discuss the French claims to a portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, but a graceful concession regarding the fertile parts of mid-Africa for the purpose of retaining the awamp at Fashoda was not consistent with Sir Edward Grey's declara-

the Eciair is informed that Lord Salisbury and Baron de Gourcel. French Ambassador to Great

CONSTERNATION IN PARIS, Britain, have reached a definite understanding

in regard to Fashoria.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The first Cabinet counoil since the prorogation of Parliament assem-bled at the Foreign Office this afternoon. This unusually early gathering of the Ministry was due entirety to the gravity of the Fashods altuation. The entire Cardnet was present.
The session of the Cablact council lasted

three hours. Immediately after the adjournment Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassa dor, had an interview with Lord Ballsbury. A despatch to the Central News from Paris says it is certain that France, though she will not contest a request for the evacuation of Fa

shods, will fight sooner than relinquish all rights in Bahr-el-Ghazel. Inquiries at the newspaper offices to-night failed to substantiate the report concerning Lord Salisbury's decision with regard to Exppt. The editors of the most responsible ournals have resolved to let the matter rest at present as a boulevard sensation, and they ac-

ordingly devote their space almost exclusively to the Dreylus affair.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Daily News sent a special correspondent to ascertain the truth of the reported naval preparations at Portamouth. He writes that the dockyard is full of unwonted activity and echoes from end to end with the noise of preparations. Fifty torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers are being rapidly overhauled and can be made ready for service in a few hours. Thousands of tons of coal are being poured at topmost speed into the bunkers of several vessels and food and am-munition are going aboard as rapidly as the

men and derricks can work.

Outside the dockyard there is similar activity. Throughout the day there was a continsome boom on the coast, where the artillery men were testing their guns. The forts at spithead are taking in quantities of ammunition. The Southeen common, close to Ports-mouth, is dotted with tents, which are occupled by engineers and miners who are erecting searchlight stations at breakneck speed. The earthworks all along the sea front are being strengthened, and there is evidence every-where that preparations are being made for the worst contingency.

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN CUBA. We Will Protect Owners Whatever Their Political Feelings.

Special Cubic Deeps on to THE RUE. HAVAHA, Oct. 27.—Autonio Marin, a Sergeant in the Spanish Army, recently wrote a letter to President McKinley saying that he owned a house at Casa Bianca, across the bay from Havana, and as he intended to go to Spain with the evacuating troops he hoped the American Government would respect his ownership. President McKinley sent the letter to Secretary of War Alger, who, in turn, for warded it to the American Military Commission

To-day Mr. Gould, the counsel to the commission, sent a letter to Sergt. Marin, say-ing that the United States Government will not only respect private property, but will afford all due protection to its owners, regardless of their nationality or political feelings.

Sergt, Marin's letter and Counsel Gould's re ply will be published in La Lucha to-morrow as an object leason against the anti-American pro-paganda which is being carried on among the spanish owners of property by the enemies of

the American Government.
The American and Spanish commissions will nest to-morrow, with the expectation of coming to an agreement on the subject of evacua-

The Spanish Commissioners were notified today that Engineer Menocal has been sent here by the Navy Department on a special mission, to make a study of the amenals, wharves, and other accessories of the navy. The American Commissioners asked the Spaniards to accord him permission to make the necessary exam nations.

The American schooners Cora Dunn and Kate have been wrecked on the Cuban coast. The former went ashore near Cardenas, and the latter on the Pinar del Rio coast. All hands on both vessels were saved.

WRECKED IN LAKE ONTARIO. A Schooner Founders in a Terrific Gale and Four Lives Are Lest.

SODUS POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27 -The three nasted schooner St. Peter's went down in Lake Ontario, off Nigger's Bluff, near here, just be fore noon to-day. The Captain's wife and the crew of three men perished. The Captain saved himself by swimming until the Charlotte life-saving crew picked him up. A terrific gale has been blowing on the lake for two days: those living along the take say it is the most severe in their memory. The St. Peter's was een from Charlotte this morning about S o'clock sending up signals of distress and the tug Proctor went to her assistance from Charlotte, but when she succeeded in reaching the open lake the St. Peter's was not to be found. The tug then returned to the harbor.

Meanwhile the St. Peter's had been seen from

Meanwhile the St, Peter's had been seen from Pultneyville, and the tug Cornelia. at Sodus Point, was telephoned to go to her assistance. Capt. Heary Buys made herole efforts to reach the lake, but the waves were so tempestuous, washing completely over the pier, that he was compelled to retreat into the harbor, it being absolutely impossible to live in the terrible sea. Capt. Buys immediately telegraphed the life-saving station at Charlotte, and the tug Proctor once more started out to the assistance of the doomed vessel. She made all haste to the spot but when within ten minutes' run of the St. Peter's the life-saving crew was horrifled to see the vessel sink, carrying down the crew. The foundering was witnessed from the shore by several persons, among whom was Jacob Vossburg, who says he saw two men at the mast, as she went down.

The crew of the tug Proctor set shout to rescue the crew. A man was discovered toasing on the waves, and after efforts lasting several minutes he was rescued. The people lining the beach were obliged to stand on the shore or run almessly about while the crew went to their death. The legata remained on the shore or run almessly about while the crew went to their death. The legata remained on the shore or run almessly about while the crew went to their death. The legata remained on the shore or run almessly about while the crew went to their death. The legata remained on the shore or run almessly about while the was milt tongth, when he was able to say a few words. He epoke in a rambling wav of the three men in the crew, saying that he was running shorthanded. He said that his wife was on the schooner with his mand that she was "few words. He said his wife had a large sum of money with her. Be ore his name could be learned or the names of his crew the Captain became unconscious again.

The Captain had a miraculous escape from drowning. His belt or with it is a plee of drift-

names of his crew the Captain became unconagain.

The Captain had a mirsculous escape from
drowning. His belt enught in a piece of driftwood and he finated on the water until picked
up. It is thought that the rudder was lost and
that the St. Peter's became unmanageable and
drifted from Charlotte to Sodus, where she
foundered. The boat was londed with coal and
was bound from Oswego to Kingston. It is
said that the crew came from Detroit.

WINNIE DAVIS'S WILL.

She Wrote It Herself Last February and Left All to Her Mother.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27 .- The will of Miss Winnie Davis was filed to-day in the Civil Dis-trict Court. The document, which is in ho otraphic form and very brief, was witnessed by E. T. Manning and A. A. Maginnis of this city. "I, Varina Anne Davis, being of sound

mind on this, the 11th day of February, 1898, and about to sail for Egypt, write this, my last will and testament. I give and bequeath to my beloved mother. Varina Howell Jefferson Davis, everything I have, both real and personal property and say returns that may come from my literary work, any stocks, bonds or moneys of which I die possessed. I beg her to give a remembrance out of my lewelry to my dear oous n. Anna Smith, and to my dear, dear old nurse, Mary Ahern. My dear mother is to judge what she would like to give to my dear a ster, Margaret Heyes, and her children, to remember me by I know she will know what I wish done. I sign this in the Gerard Hotel, 123 West Forty-fourth street New York alty. and about to sail for Egypt, write this, my last

WARING HASYELLOWFEVER

PERT ER SOUGHT TO ABATE AZ HAVANA SEIZED ON HIM.

It's Not a Severe Case, the Physicians Say, and in This Weather the Infection Can's Spread-He Is Quarantined in His Rooms

in the Rutherfurd, at 175 Second Avenue. Col. George E. Waring. Jr., is sick with the yellow fever. This is the official announce-ment of the Board of Health. Col. Waring is now quarantined in his apartments on the top loor of the Rutherfurd, a four-story apartment house at 175 Second avenue. With him are his vife, who is a yellow fever immune, from an attack of this disease some years ago; his stepson, John P. Yates, and a servant.

On Tuesday Col. Waring returned to this city on the Ward liner Yucatan, from Havana. after a trip of several weeks on an inspection tour in the island of Cuba, made with a view to a Governmental report on the sanitary condition of the island. He was passed at Quarantine. had arrived from Litchfield Springson Monday. On Tuesday afternoon the Colonel said he fels i land went to bed. He was believed to be suf-fering from malarial or Cuban fever, which very much resembles yellow fever in its early

Dr. Daniel M. Stimson of 11 West Seventeenth street was called in. Yesterday he reported to the Board of Health that Col. Waring's illness was suspicious. Two diagnosticians of the Health Department visited Col. Waring at 11 A. M. and pronounced the case to be undoubtedly yellow fever. They were Dr. Alongo Blauvelt, head of the Department of Contagious Diseases, and Dr. White of the Marine Hospital Service, who was for some time in charge of a detention camp at Fontainebleau, Florida, and is considered a yellow fever expert. A second visit was paid at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the case was at once isolated. The Colonel's family had the option of and suffering a temporary detention elsewhere, but preferred to remain. No one except a physician is now admitted to the apartment or allowed to go out, and one of the Health Department's forty inspectors sits on guard outside the door, relieved every eight hours by another. There are six other families in the house in addition to that of the janitor, All were notified of the case of yellow lever, but were told that there was no danger. So far no one seems to be disturbed, and no one has left the apartment house to go elsewhere.

Last evening Dr. C. H. J. Steinsleck, a physician of the Health Department, called and removed in one of the department's special cabs bundle of clothing and personal effects which Col. Waring had with him in Cuba, to be disinfected at the hot air and steam disinfecting plant at the foot of East Sixteenth street.

In regard to this case of yellow fever Health Commissioner William T. Jenkins said last night at the Democratic Club: have gone against the general

rule in this case as to removing a case of contagious disease to the department's hospital, because in this climate and with the quarantining precautions taken there is no danger whatever of contagion, while to remove Col. Waring might seriously jeopard his chances of recovery. It was formerly necessary to remove such a case. Now it is not obligatory. With reliow fever at this season in New York an epidemic is out of the question, and with ordinary precautions there can be no spread of the disease. The sider his tiness dangerous. This morning his temperature was 10.3%; this afternoon it was 102 4-5", showing an improvement of two-fifths a degree. I really cannot say how long the or a degree. I really cannot say how long the Colone's illness is likely to last. After his recovery he and his family will have to undergo an additional period of isolation for five days, the limit of possible incubation for yellow fever. Then there will be a complete disinfaction of everything connected with them."

Dr. Blauvelt said at midnight that Ool, Waring was resting easily, with his temperature at 14kis.

Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, said lass

Dr. Blauvelt said at midnight that Cot. Waring was resting easily, with his temporature at 14th?

Dr. Boty, Health Officer of the Port, said lass night that when the Yucatan arrived at Quarantine Col. Waring was examined personally by Dr. Sanborn of Dr. Doty's regular staff. The Colonel declared that there was nothing the matter with him except a slight cold which he caught while on deck on Sunday night, and he was allowed to proceed to the city with the other first-cabin passengers.

I heard this afternoon that he had yellow fever, "said Dr. Doty," and I immediately sent Dr. L'Hommedieu to his house to lavestigate, Upon his return Dr. L'Hommedieu reported that Col. Waring's was a very suspicious casa, and fordered the Yucafan to be disinfected. The work was begun this afternoon and it will be finished to-morrow.

"If Col. Waring has the yellow fever, there is absolutely no danger of the spread of the ignored that the passengers of the spread of the ignored that the passengers of the spread of the ignored that the passengers in the certain passengers to go up to the city at once if they are well when they arrive, because we know that even if they do develop yellow fever afterward the contagion cannot spread in this beit. The steerage and second-class passengers we detain until five full days have yeased from the time the vessel loit Havans. The steerage and second-class passengers we detained the vessel loit Havans. The steerage and second-class passengers of the Turatan were detained until yesterday afternoon, when they were altowed to proceed to the city.

The steerage and second-class passengers we detained the vessel loit Havans. The steerage and second-class passengers of the sandard steerage and sec

AID FOR THE LADIES TAILORS. A Co-operative Shop to Be Started for the

Unemployed Men. It was stated unofficially at the headquarters of the locked-out ladies' tailors yesterday that Ernest H. Crosby had been in conference with the leaders. Mr. Crosby, it was said, told them that the Social Reform Club, to which he be-longs, was willing to aid the tailors in starting a

longs, was willing to aid the tailors in starting a cooperative shop, and that 300 women would paironize the shop.

The Hev. Francis J. Clay Moran, Secretary of the Swesting System Committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, said yesterday that he could only report progress as to the efforts of his organization to induce prominent women to insist on clean workshops for the tailors. It was very good progress, however, he added, and hy would be able to report something definite in the larger two.